### Ensiness Montes.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK "NEW AMERICAN," KICHFIELD SPRINGS-Thormometer July 13, 11 a.m., 74°, clear.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS, all advertisements intended for insertion in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE — Notice to the publication office on Monday of each week.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 14.

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The passengers of the Cuba steamer finagara, which left New-York last Saturday, were taken to Havana yesterday by a British steamer; the Niagara took fire early Thursday morning while off the Florida coast and was run ashore; no lives were lost. == Wideepread opposition to the Canal agreement prevails n England. = The Comte de Chambord is dying. — The cholera has appeared at Malta.

Tonquin is said to be in a state of anarchy.

The health of the Queen is improved. A fatal disease has appeared among the Chinese ar-tiving in Victoria. ==== Admiral Pierre, in a dispatch to the French Government, ignores the British Consul question.

Domestic.—Great damage by storm and lightning

was done yesterday in various places. \_\_\_\_ The sing arguments in the Tewksbury investigation ere begun. \_\_\_\_ The failure and flight of Frede rick Smith, an extensive lumber dealer of Buffalo ame known. === Four men were killed by a falling derrick at Lemont, Ill. = E. Wemple, engineer of a train, was fatally injured by a coln at Schenectady, N. Y. \_\_\_ Mrs. Langtry arrived at Atlantic City and went blue-fishing. The apparatus of Dr. Joseph Priestley has cerrpresented to the Smithsonian Institution.
CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Grand Jury made a

resentment yesterday in regard to the trauds in the masce Department. - Fitzler, the burglar, tied in the Charity Hospital, Jersey City. man was killed by an explosion of keros, neat Pater-on. — The Ludlow Street Jail was declared by the Grand Jury to be in good condition. Testimony for the proponents was given in the Chauncey will case. \_\_\_\_ Judge Freedman gave a upplementary opinion in regard to bequests for post-mortem masses. —— Private Bockelman has segun a suit against Colonel Austen for \$25,000. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.61 cents. Stocks were duil and generally weak with small fluctuations, and closed quiet but feverish.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations dicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with chances of rain early in the day, and lower temperature, Temperature yesterday : Highest, 85°; lowest, 69°;

Readers at summer resorts, and others, who may have lost the opening instalment of Edgar Fawcett's new story of New-York life and society, in last Sunday's TRIBUNE, can have It sent to them. free, upon application by mail.

The State Convention of colored men at Austin, Tex., which adjourned yesterday, has Issued a sensible address which commands re-Law and order are upheld against spect. Law and order are upheld against expressed, but a just demand is made for equal accommodations on railroads, even if they are separate. Economy and the purchase of lands and a home are recommended to all members f the race. Finally co lican party is affirmed. There is a reasonable ness combined with common sense in this declaration of principles and wishes which a good many gatherings of white men might imitate with profit.

Now that the cholera has appeared at Malta, the English Government will probably deem it wise to take stricter measures than they have taken heretofore to prevent the disease from spreading to other British ports. Sir Charles Dilke announced in the House of Commons only last Tuesday that it was not the intention of the authorities at present to quarantine any vessels from India or Egypt unless they were supposed to be actually in-fected. A shade of defiance of French criticism seemed to run through the speech There is no call, of course, for any exhibition of cowardice or panie on the part of England, France, Spain or any other country; but there is neither sense nor reason in neglecting reasonable precaution.

The public, which has grown weary of oneided investigations of the Carroll frauds, will be heartily glad that an examination of the Controller's office is to be made by the Grand Jury. That is what Mr. Allan Campbell has ly desired all along. In that way only properly desired an about the guilt of the ziements fixed, be it upon the dead or the living. The method of inquiry which the Grand Jury has decided to adopt is unusual; but it will probably bring about important results. inrors deserve credit for the interest they take in the matter. Jury duty is an unpleas ant task which too many citizens try to shirk. It is an encouraging sign when a Grand Jury, drawn at random, contains enough public-spirited men to undertake a tedious investiration at their own expense.

Probably no part of the National Guard has derived, or will derive, more benefit from the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill than the 65th nent of Buffale and the four separate comies which start for home to-day. About self the men in the 65th were raw recruits; but they have made remarkable progress in learnthe duties of a soldier. They were thoroughly in earnest; and when a lesson is begun in that spirit, it is already half learned. Moreover, the officers of the 65th Regiment are t, and they worked hard. The experice at the camp thus far this summer seems show that the institution is equally adapted wants of raw men and to those who have previous drilling. For instance, the mem-ts of the 7th Regiment learned many things rung their week which they never would have ed in their armory; and the men of the 6th have learned more than they would have

ence of opinion between the Grand Jury of this county and the Federal Grand Jury in regard to Ludlow Street Jail illustrates the difficulty of showing up abuses in our city government. The persons who are full of resource. The recent at in the Federal Court was made

e. No one doubts that they told the truth. On the other hand, the Grand Jury of this county finds nothing to con-The men who compose it are also of the best in this community, and undoubtedly they told the truth as they saw it. The simple explanation is that the Federal jury took the Sheriff and the Warden in Ludlow-st. by surprise; then these shrewd men cleaned the place up and were quite prepared for the county Grand Jury. The presentments offset each other, and the Warden and the Sheriff smile knowingly. Presently the old abuses will be flourishing as of old. Then somebody will expose them, and then the jail will be whitewashed again.

Captain Baker, of the steamship Niagara, which took fire and was scuttled on Thursday off the Florida coast, seems to have performed his duty fully. He acted with coolcess and discretion, lost none of his passengers, and saved as much of the ship as any one could have done. He apparently emerges from the disaster free from the burden of any duty or precaution neglected. Whether the owners of the line are equally free from responsibility is another matter. The fire originated, it is supposed, in the ignition of petroleum, tar, spirits of turpentine, or other highly inflammable substance, which was stored near the engine-room. It is not yet stated whether the combustion was purely spontaneous, or due to the proximity of the hot engine-room. Primarily, at all events, it was the petroleum or the tar or the turpentine that made the trouble. The golden days when passengerboats shall carry nothing but passengers are yet distant; but the owners and agents of such lines even now should know enough and be careful enough to refuse petroleum and all other dangerous freight

WHAT WILL IT SIGNIFY? The serene confidence with which Mr. Randall comes smiling to the surface with the announcement that his name will go before the Democratic caucus for Speaker, and that he knows enough to feel certain that he shall be its nominee for that office, has caused quite a flutter among the Democratic brethren who have been insisting all along that whatever else happened he must be defeated. It especially disturbs the calculations of those earnest tariff reformers who have just been demonstrating to their own satisfaction that he could not in the first place get the Democratic nomination, and in the second place if he should it would do him no good unless he should form a coalition with the Republicans; because a sufficient number of Democratic free traders would bolt his nomination to deteat him. But THE TRIBUNE told them months ago how it would be: that none of the candidates who were boasting of a sure thing, and making so much sensation on the surface of affairs, would come in winner, but that this Pennsylvania gentleman, about whom nobody seemed to be saying much, would at the proper time rise up in front of the whole list. We had reason to know that while the rest were electing then selves by footing up columns of figures on paper, Mr. Randall was picking up individual votes and pledging them wherever he could find them all over the country. He was too busy to talk to reporters. Now that he has got his canvass completed, and knows his precise strength, he does not hesitate to say for the first time: "I am a candidate for "Speaker, and know enough to feel certain that " I shall be elected."

The cool assurance of the announcement somewhat startles his opponents, for they know he means what he says, and is not, like some of the rival candidates, talking merely for effect. There is nothing left them, though, but to look the matter fairly in the face. And since he is so free to express his confidence of election, one of them bustles up with questions about the color he intends to give the Ways and Means Committee-whether he will make it represent the eighteen men who with him voted against their party on the tariff bill at the last session, or will he frame it so as to represent the body of the party? It is not at all likely that he will rush into print with an answer to that question, much as his Free Trade opponents may desire or urge it. The same modesty which has induced him to remain silent during these months in which he has been making his calling and election sure, will prevent his making any publie announcement concerning the committees until he does it from the Speaker's chair. THE TRIBUNE, however, which long ago informed these gentlemen that Mr. Randall would be the next Speaker, being under no restraint, will not hesitate to enlighten them still further as to the "color he intends to give the Committee of Ways and Means." It will represent not only "the eighteen," but also "the body of the party." The eighteen who voted for the tariff bill of last session do not of course wish it disturbed. "The body of the party" do not dare distarb it. The Kentucky and Ohio platforms, and the sudden subsidence of the most clamorous of the Free Trade organs, sufficiently prove this. The color of the Committee will be colorless : its texture gelatinous.

"What will Mr. Randall's election signify?" is the question some other of his opponents are asking. And THE TRIBUNE can answer that also. It will signify this: that the Democratic party, baving clamored for tariff reform for venrs, were in three successive Congresses offered the opportunity to pass a tariff bill and undertake the reform, but never dared do it; that the Republican party at the first opportunity afforded them did have the wisdom to perfeet a tariff bill, and the courage to take the responsibility of passing it against the strenuous opposition of the Pemocratic party in Congress ; and that the Democratic party after denouncing this measure in the most sweeping terms, and demanding its immediate repeal, do not dare, even now that they have the power, lay a finger upon it in the way of repeal or essential alteration. That is precisely what Mr. Randall's on will signify. It will exhibit the wonderful contrast between the two great parties the one having pronounced beliefs, well-defined principles, and the courage of its convictions; the other a party of obstruction and bluster, without beliefs, principles or courage. In the last Congress, when the Democrats were in a minority, they put themselves as a party in opposition to the tariff bill then pending, and declared that to be the policy of the party. With an overwhelming majority in the next Congress, they are going to elect as Speaker a man who voted for the tarifi bill and against his party, and in so doing put it on record that they have

neither honesty nor courage. "What will Mr. Randall's election signify?" Well, it will signify nothing new: only that this is the same old party, up to the same old tricks and dodges, and seizing as usual the oppertunity of success to insure its own defeat.

## THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL

Mr. Chamberlain appears, in one of the best cartoons ever printed in Punch, as the daring ng that has taken to the water after breaking away from "the Grand Old Hen" and the startled Ministerial brood. His Birmingham speech outlining the Radical programme respecting representation and suffrage has rassed the timorous Whigs, given great an-

scribed the condition of the jail as noyance even to stout-hearted Liberals, and at once exasperated and delighted the Conservatives. On several occasions Lord Salisbury has directed against it his powers of invective, and the leaders and writers of the Opposition have joined in a shrill chorus of exultation over the divisions of sentiment in the Liberal party. One political bookworm, burrowing among old files of Parliamentary debates, has seized upon this passage from one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches made nearly twenty years ago: "I " venture to say that every man who is not pre-"sumably incapacitated by some consideration " of personal unfitness or of political danger is " morally entitled to come within the pale of the "Constitution." This is construed as a direct admission of the principle of universal suffrage on the part of the Premier, and consequently as a proof that Radicalism would still be a power in the Cabinet, even if the outspoken Mr. Chamberlain were to retire from office. The daring duckling, meanwhile, is at home in the water and able to look out for itself. Mr. Chamberlain's speech at the Cobden Club dinner was most dignified and logical defence of Radical aspirations and methods. He admitted that party union must be based upon mutual concession, and consequently that the Advanced Liberals must often slacken their speed in order to suit the pace of their travelling companious; but he contended that they had a right to claim free and full toleration, within the Liberal party, for the expression of their opinions. While Mr. Chamberlain has given the English

people a practical demonstration of the fact that the Radicals cannot be bribed by places in the Cabinet to renounce their political opinions, or even to keep silent, one of the agencies organized by him has been testing the sentiment of the bulk of the Liberal party respecting the coming Reform Bill. A committee of the National Reform Union has received from 171 Liberal associations replies to a circular containing ten questions relating to the franchise and other matters. These replies disclose a practical unanimity on the following points: (1) the advisability of dealing with the extension of the franchise in the counties and with the redistribution of seats in separate measures; (2) the adoption of a purely population basis of representation; (3) the abolition of minority representation; and (4) an improved system of registering voters. Eleven-thirteenths of the associations unite in recommending a uniform residential or rating franchise, with an effective lodger franchise"; and there is a wide agreement in favor of throwing the official expenses of elections on the rates, of abolishing canvass ing and closing public-houses during the elections, and of holding all elections on one and the same day. The unanimity with which the Liberal organizations are supporting the practical measures of electoral reform, extension of suffrage and simplification of representation, advocated by the Radicals, shows that Mr. Chamberlain has the intelligent and progressive opinion of the country largely on his side. Even the population hasis of representation annonnced in the Birmingham speech is accepted by the rank and file of the party as logical and nec sary.

#### HOADLY AS A BLUNDERER.

Judge Hoadly has admitted both directly and indirectly that he made a mistake when he declared himself the candidate of a "new and living Democracy." In his keynote speech at Hamilton he attempted to set himself right by saying that in speaking of a new Democracy he meant a "Democracy new in this, that God willing and His blessing attending our efforts, we shall newly occupy the offices of Ohio." We do not wonder that the Judge felt bumble and pions when he stood forth as the author of such a grotesque piece of imbecility as that explana-He paid their intelligence a doubtful compliment when he asked the Bourbons to swallow that quibble and forgive him. He forgot that while the meaning of his original declaration was rlain enough by itself, it was made still more unmistakable by the sentiments with which he surrounded it. He said, when speaking of his "new and living Democracy," that he pelieved in it with all his "heart and strength," and that " in this creed my own party and thousands of hopeful Republicans are with That showed that he was after something besides offices for Democrats, for he could not expect Republican aid in a movement which was designed merely to "newly occupy the

offices of Ohio.' Explanation is clearly not the Judge's strong point. He and his party are in a bad position on the Scott Liquor law. The party opposed it as a political measure, and the Judge opposed it both as a Democrat and as counsel for the liquor-dealers. The law is now working so admirably that it promises to turn from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000 annually into the county treasuries of the State, and is to that extent lessening the burden of taxation. The Judge, not wise enough to keep quiet and give the voters opportunity to forget his record, has been explaining. He says he is opposed to the Scott law because it gives any man who can pay a \$200 tax full liberty to become a "drunkard-maker"; he is opposed to increasing the number of drunkards and is in favor of a strict license law which will forbid the selling of liquor to drunkards or persons likely to become drunkards. The chief and most damage ing blunder about that explanation is the allusion to his former clients as "drunkardmakers." He spoke of them several times over as that kind of people, and declared his abhorrence of them and their trade, saying he was in favor of restricting their nefarious business under the most rigid license system which could be devised. The Judge's designation of the honor-dealers is accurate enough, and that is the chief reason why it will oftend them. What the Judge was thinking of when he hit upon this way of setting himself right, we can-

not imagine. The trouble with him is that he is proceeding on a miscalculation. He is running as a Democrat and is trying to catch Republican votes. What he says as a Democrat offends Republicane, and what he says to please Republicans offends the Democrats. He started out on a grand mission of reforming and regenerating the Democratic party with the aid of discontexted Republicans. That was his first and fatal blunder. The Democratic party does not wish to be either reformed er regenerated. It is perfectly entisfied with its moral condition. What it wants is office. Its members don't want to be regenerated; they want to be fed. They did not nominate the Judge for Governor in the hope that he would lead them into a "new and living" position; they nominated him because he was willing to pay for the position. The Democratic party is not made ap of men who are yearning for purer politics and unselfish statesmanship, but of men who are opposed to the Republican party because it antagonizes their interests and desires. The liquor dealers are on the side of the Democratic party because it defends them against Republican measures for the taxation and restriction of their trade. They don't want any " new and living Democracy." The other elements of the party are there for similar reasons. They are in the party because it is their kind of a party.

queer that the Judge can't see this.

CLEVELAND CAVES,

Governor Cleveland says he will not endeavor to shape the course of the coming Democratic State Convention, or words to that effect. In explanation of his determination, he states that he finds plenty to do in the Executive Chamber, and that he believes Democratic conventions are accustomed to take care of themselves. In other words, the Governor will make no canvass looking to the exclusion of Tammany from the State Convention, notwithstanding the fact that her three representatives in the last Senate administered to him as severe a snub as was ever publicly put upon a Governor by prominent members of his own party. Smitten upon the right cheek, he-gives out that he will attend strictly to official business.

Well, such a course will gain him the favor of all the members of his party who love a Democrat upon whose head the bump of amiability is abnormally developed. But, unfortunately for Mr. Cleveland, that element in the Democracy of this State is so small as hardly to be worth considering. The great majority of Democrats reserve their enthusiasm for a plucky leader, a eader who under no circumstances will allow himself to be fooled with. The mild-tempered Mr. Cleveland, who suffers John Kelly to hit him between the eyes without protest, save such as is contained in a message as impotent as it was angry and undignified, is well calculated to arouse the good-natured contempt of Democracy's rank and file. A leader that acts so as to convey the impression that he is terrified obviously cannot look for the admiration of those who are known distinctively as "the unterrified." They will see in the Governor's solemn assertion that his official duties engross his attention merely the lame excuse of conscious weakness-the confession that he does not care to try

conclusions with John Kelly. The rejection of Mr. Murtha is to go avenged. The three Tammany Senators are not to be disciplined or otherwise punished. Indeed, it is already understood that the chief of the three, Mr. Grady, is to be renominated. As for Mr. Kelly, all he has to do when it is time for the Democratic State Convention to come to order, is to enter the hall and pick out his seat. He will find no obstacle in his path. It is more than probable that he will be greeted with cheers as he walks down the aisle. The Utica Herald lately took occasion to call attention to the large measure of unpopularity which Mr. Cleveland had achieved. "It sounds extravagant in statement," The Herald wrote, " but it is the fact nevertheless, a fact ascertained by personal contact with Democrats of every degree in all parts of the State, that Governor Cleveland is to-day the most unpopular Democrat among Democrats in the whole "State." So unpopular and yet so tremendously good-natured! Evidently the brand of popularity that Democrats take to is made up of sterner stuff than the Cleveland stuff.

VACATION-LOSS AND GAIN.

All over the land semmaries, academies and col eges have shut their doors; students and professors have stepped joyfully from the treadmill of routine, turned their backs on lectures, laboratories, libraries, and from the exhibitrations and short-lived bewilderments of Commencement found their way homeward or elsewhere in the lotos-land of vaca Unhappily vacation is too conmonly interpreted as a period of vacancy or literal emptiness. Rest and recuperation for the time are lost sight of and the energies of living turn altogether in negative directions. Burdens are laid aside as a labor ing ship throws 'overboard cargo that may no longer be safely carried. The weary lie down as if to perfetual repose. Pleasures enter into and fill the whole vital circulation. Habits of living are not unly postponed; they are so far as may be torn up by the root. A new and different life at right angles to the old swallows up or wipes out the past; and for three or four teeming months the ingatherings of the whole year are often recklessly squan dered. The fall will find these learners again at the bottom of the bill, like raw recruits who must undergo afresh the wear and tear of rudimental discipline before they can catch and keep the old pace.

While all muchinery must have its periodical rest or wear out before its time, no shrewd workman anders it to rust or gather the dust and dead-weight of absolute neglect. The athlete maintains his clastie sinews and his absolute health, not by switching off on another track of indulgence and indolence, but by keeping somewhere within reach of the old regimen. The sound student keeps alive purpose, enthusiasm, and a love for his work, as reserve forces, al ways within call even if rest and play command the present. For the truest rest is had in change and tresh pursuits rather than in emptiness and idleness. The vacation offers a fine opening for a thousand little things which regular work crowds out and which can hardly be looked after in later professional life. How few catch the witchery of botany and a sympathy with the wonderful world of plants, trees and flowers! So that many clever, highly educated speople live out their days and go all about the world without knowing the trees or flora by the wayside. There is no such diversion for a jaded brain as a familiar study and acquaintance with flowers. And so of birds. He who quietly studies the flowers and warblers, making life-long acquaintances, one by one, finds vacation well freighted and its days swift-footed. Then there are geology and sketching from nature. One must pity the graduate who is pushed forward to his degree between parrow lines of mathematics,

languages and philosophy. It is needless to suggest the recreations which may enter into and ennoble a vacation without trespassing upon its repose. They command the ere at every turn. Besides, much delightful reading waits for these open times not likely to be taken up during academic or professional life. Many grad-nates who are at home in the Greek and Latin classics are shangers to the endless riches of our own early and middle English literature. And there is a flavor for every mood and whim of fancy. The mind weakens, loses grip and quality under this long stretch of dissipation. Not to grow or gain is actually to lose ground. There are no periods of suspended life in the vegetable or animal economy -no more can there be in the intellectual and spirtual. The true secret lies in giving the mind grace ful, congenial easement. While a well selected novel or two may kindle and at the same sime mvigorate the imagination, a steady diet will derange and debanch the whole mental experience. A little something each day which keeps the old life from stagnation or utter waste will save many a month and year. For people of sedentary lives there are trout-streams and innumerable tramps and rambles; for dwellers by the sea, inland mountain regions, and these latter may send their idlers to ward tide-water. That, in short, will be at emptied, fruitless vacation that does not send the worker back to duty, of whatever sort it may be, with clearer head, stouter heart and a keener ap-petite for the waiting labor.

Mr. Dan Voorhees comes to the front to remark that he knows his friend Mr. Hendricks is not ambitious. What is the matter with him, then ! Go an attack of dark-horseism? Getting ready to place himself quietly but securely in the hands of his friends? Working at a bureau for the dissemination of the "old ticket" scheme? Sitting up nights with McDonald to convince him that any man whose name is not spelled with an H cannot be Indiana's favorite Democratic son!

The account given by a correspondent of The don Standard of the bombardment of Tamatave contains no references to the painful incidents which have excited resentment in England. The firing from the fleet lasted two hours, alth the Hovas did not reply to it, but evacuated the fort after it had been struck by the first few shalls. About 900 men landed from the fleet and occupied

nd of a party they would move out. It is the town, no resistance being offered at any The majority of the foreign residents had takes refuge in the ships in the harbor before the bom bardment opened. The correspondent in his dis-patch sent on the day after the occupation of the own did not have a word to say about the arbitrary arrests, the cruel treatment of the British Consul and the insults offered to the foreign flags. As he had to depend upon the courtesy of the French authorities in forwarding his dispatches, he may not have been in a position to blart out all he knew, but may have reserved the most discreditable incidents of this siege of a defenceless town for subsequent letters. Mr. Gladstone's state in the House of Commons could not have been based upon official information of the highest value, for the British Consul was dead and his Secretary under arrest.

He is not a greedy man-Mr. Randall is not. He does not want the whole earth. He tells The Phila-delphia Times that he is not a candidate, directly or remotely, for any other office than that of Speaker. How modest and magnanimous, don't you think so, Mr. Coxf

The St. James's Gazette curtly diamisses the oratory of the Cobden Club dinner as a "Radical cockcrow." It blurts out some pretty cold truth for the Free Traders when it describes the chief function of the speakers as making "much ado to excuse the failure of Mr. Cobden's prophecies," and contends that it is grossly unreasonable "to pretend that because America has modified its tariff and Italy has consented to a commercial treaty, there is evidence of spreading light." It is refreshing to find an English journal making such frank admissions and supplementing them with so clear and logical a defence of Protection as the: "The fact is that America and other young countries favor Protection because they think the advantages it confers in developing young industries outweigh the disadvantages in excluding here and there cheap and useful goods; and older countries, for political reasons rather than economical, choose to be self-sufficing."

Any oracle, soothsayer or other person of exceptional sagneity who knows what the Democracy of Pennsylvania had best do in view of the return of harmony and unity to the ranks of their opponent, can hear of something to his advantage by communicating with Governor Pattison without delay.

If the writer of another age who declared that the world knows nothing of its greatest men could have been favored with a prevision of that complimen-tary dinner given to the Hon. "Tim" Campbell, he doubtless would have materially modified his as-

Oscar Wilde has just been lecturing in London upon what he knows of America. If America should take a notion to lecture upon what it knows of Oscar Wilde, London would be convulsed with laughter. Stephen A. Douglas, a son of the great "little

giant," is a staunch Republican-but then it is not the first instance of a son growing up to be wiser than his father. The impression is growing in Ohio that every

time Judge Hoadly opens his mouth during the campaign the mouth will run the danger of finding Judge Hoadly's foot in it. The Albany Times thinks that the coming Demo

cratic State Convention cannot do better than to nominate the ticket headed by William Purcell wirich the Republicans defeated in 1881. We believe it was Mr. William Nye, late of Table Mountain, who once took opension to advise Truthful James that it was never well to replay a post-mor tem hand. Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, is of the opin

on that David Davis "is becoming a very prom ising candidate" for the Presidency. Among the reasons which he gives with great seriousness for believing that he would be elected by a large majority is that " it goes without saying that he would poll the full vote of his party." deal of truth in that. That party won't split un til the top-rail of the fence it sits on is sharpened.

With all its shortcomings the trade dollar is nearer par to-day than the Democratic party bas been any time these twenty odd years.

The Louisville Courier-Journal finds it " difficult to characterize the Republican party of Kentucky." It says "its only object is to get office" and "its leaders are all claimants for public patronage." It has been remarked heretofore by people who have observed the hegira from Kentucky toward Washington whenever the accident of a Democratic matority in the House has afforded a few crumbs of official patronage that the Democracy of that State had much the same peculiarities. Must be somebed with his boots on, said to his wife, who plained of being dizzy and having a queer feeling in her head, "Mus' be in a'm'sphere, feel jesso m'self.

Growing crops throughout Central Pennsylvania have been seriously injured of late. The farmers who own them refer the damage to the recent storms of rain and hail. But they doubtless are egregiously mistaken. It is more than likely that those crops would be in a flourishing condition today if the Star Route jury had not disagreed. Turn the rascals out. It has just occurred to The Buffalo Courier that

" if the Democracy adopts the policy of tarning the ruscals out, it must, to be consistent, adopt the policy of keeping the rascals out." The manner in which The Courier makes this announcement indicates that it is in something of a quandary as to how its party will be able to fill the offices when it comes to power. It may rest easy on that score, nowever. So soon as it comes to be believed that the Democratic policy will be to "keep the rascals out," all danger of the party's success is removed.

## PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator David Davis is expected next week at some seaside resort in this vicinity. Ex-Vice-President Wheeler has so far regained his health that he is now able to spend several hours each day in his office at Malone. Henry Frederic Turle, the late Editor of Netes and

Queries (London), was a son of the late and famous organist of Westminster Abbey.

Gouned declares that he will write no more for

the operatic stage, but will devote himself to the

composition of religious works. He is now busy over a grand composition for the Birmingham Fes-tival of 1885, entitled "Death and Life." Governor Butler probably felt new enjoyment in repeating, the otherday, one of his old "jokes." A witness was testifying before the Tewksbury In-

vestignting Committee, and happened to make ref-erence to the faculty of Harvard as men of high standing. "Oh, yes," remarked the Governor; "one of them was once hanged for murder." Mr. Oscar Wilde's latest pronunciamento on th theme of The Beautiful is that when he is going home from a party, at daybreak, the most monoto nously duil of London streets sometimes looks Beau

tiful to him, with an almost fairy-like Beauty; and that even a policeman, in cape and heimet, has at times looked really Micha-I Augelesque. The house Senator Hale is about to build at Ells worth, Me., is not to be merely a summer residence, but the permanent home of the family. It is to stand in a plot of 170 acres of ground, much of which is covered with a fine natural growth of forest trees, and there are numerous picturesque rocks and giens and streams. The house will be constructed of every kind of building-stone native to the soil, laid in rough courses.

Sir Julius Benedict is overrun continually with visits from aspiring young singers, who want him to "try their voices." He is very patient, and hears each applicant sing a stanza of a ballad. Then he generally says: "Why don't you go on de stage my young frient? You haf got a goot voice. Just take my cart to Carl Rosa," "Sir Julius," asked a "third party" who was present, once, "what will se the result of that young man's visit to Carl Rosa?" "He may be, perhaps, catch himself on de

WASHINGTON, July 13 .- It is expected that the President will leave Washington on Monday next on the steamer Dispatch for a short emise along the Atlautic coast. He will probably visit New-port, Cape May and Long Branch before his return, Chicago, July 13.—Don Marco A. Soto, President of Houduras, Central America, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet, arrived here this morning. A committee of the Board of Trade seet the party

TOWN TALL.

A LAWTER'S AMETICAL.—David Dudiay Field is often called an intensely selfish man. He has, however, a roug domestic inclinations and habits, and is of a hospitable disposition. His modest little home in Park ave, is a picture of comfort and literary union and the hospital selfish hospitals. is a picture of comfort and literary enjoyment. One of the bookcases in the small reception-room which Mr. Field uses as a "study" is half-filled with various edi-tions of the different codes of white tions of the different codes of which he has been chief compiler under the authority of the Legislant this State. Some of them he has had the gratification seeing become law substantially as be constructed them But the one which he considers the greatest of all, th But the one which he considers the greatest of all, one on which he expects his reputation chiefly to rest the Civil Code—is left hanging in the air by each succive Legislature, or, as has twice happened, is drop; out of sight by the Governor's veta. If he could see to enacted into law, he would be content to lay natide act labors. He never tires of talking to any apprecial listener upon the subject. He knows that the able maturest and most influential lawyers of the State expected to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to this scheme of the codification of the commenced to the codification of the codification opposed to this scheme of the codification of the commerciaw; and so he turns to the younger generation of law-yers, where his chief strength now lies. But if the Civil Code grows in favor no faster in the future than it has during the last ten years, Mr. Field will have to live a generation longer and pass his hundredth year befors be sees the fulliment of his ambition; or else he will have to secure the enactment of the Civil Code in the face of the opposition of the legal profession.

Too BIG A SCHEME FOR SUCCESS. -- Joseph Br Too Big a Besigne for Succises.—Joseph Brooks, of Brooks & Dickson, returned from Europe on Sunday, and was announcing in the Brunswick Hotel to his army of friends the wonderful attractions which he had secured for the Standard Theatre for next season. These were so many and so marvellous that it is imprudent to state them in Mr. Brooks's enthusiastic terms on Mr. Brooks's unsupported authority. Mr. Brooks is recognized generally by the profession as one of the most superbly built as far as physique is concerned, and one of the most refined and elegant in expression of all our managers, but a few accutical persons in the profession of the most refined and elegant in expression of all our managers, but a few accritical persons in the profession refuse to credit all he says about his own enterprises. But they accept without question anything he says it commendatory of other peoples' enterprises in which he is not interested. He was telling Edward H. Gilmore, of Niblo's Garden, about the ballet-spectacle of "Excel-sion," which he had seen at the Eden Theatre, Paris-"Three hundred dancers," he said, "on the stage at one time, on raised platforms, reacting from the footlights to the top of the stage at the back; four premier dansenses; twenty changes of scenery; five hundred people in the piece, including of course the cast; all ballet, I might say, but too big a thing for this country. I would might say, but too big a thing for this country. I would have brought it over, but really it's too big for this country." "Why i" Gilmore asked. "Oh, the Standard isn't big enough to produce it." "And the Standard is your idea of a big theatre i" said Gilmore. "Why, I'a advertising it for Niblo's for August next, with the Eden premiers and sixty other dancers." Mr. Brooks Eden premiers and sixty other dancers." Mr. Brooks was equal to the occasion; he grows greater as obstacleg interpose. "But it can't be a success in this city," he said, "'t is an impossibility." "Why i" demanded Gilmore, "when we've got the same people and scenery and effects. Why i Because you haven't got it for your theatre i" "Oh! no," replied the imperturbable Brooks. "Then why i"taundered Gilmore. "Because you haven't got the bald heads," said Brooks, retreating for safety.

ECCENTRICITIES OF REAL ESTATE OWNERS - Architect Wright, who is something of a real-estate agent in an in-regular sort of way, tells of a curious experience with regular sort of way, tells of a currous experience what a real estate owner who has no property other than some unimproved lots far up town on which mortgages have accumulated in order to pay taxes and assessments until it is doubtful if the owner has any equity remaining. He has nad repeated offers of his own price for the lots but he no sooner received one than he concluded that if worth to the buyer the sum offered, it was worth more to him, and would raise his valuation. It has been published that houses Nos. 627 and 629 Broadway owned by Seabury Brewster, have remained unrea for twenty years because of some idiosyncrasy of the owner. Yet it is said that they could be rented for \$50,000 a year. There must be some mystery or legal

FROM DANCER TO SINGER.-Mile, Vanoni, who has suddenly developed considerable ability as a singer and who is an opera-bouffe actress of the Aimée order, was formerly one of the Zanfretta sisters of dancers. She did not suspect her vocal powers until about two years ago, and began the study of music. She conceals her blentity under a new name and her forty-odd years under skilful "make-ups" which present her as quite a young girl.

AN INGENIOUS ARGUMENT.—The details of a cowhiding affair in which a young girl, an old man and his wife figured unpleasantly at Manhattan Beach formed the topic of conversation of a group of ladies and gentlemen on a boat a few even-ings since. There was but one demurrer to the generally accepted conclusion of all who had read the account without knowing the parties to the affray -that the young woman was "no better than she ought to be, and tha she was served exactly right." A conservative sort of person held that the facts indicated that the nan who was punished was possibly the only in one of the three actors. His argument was novel. facts show," he said. "that she was young, che behaving in a proper manner, not concealing hersels from observation as if she feared publicity, and that she exclaimed when atmospherical and the she exclaimed when struck: ned.' The man in any event was a scamp; I deceived either the young woman or the old one, or both, and had probably imposed himself as a suitor on the young woman. The woman who did the whipping may have been the man's wife, but it is clear she was not a lady. And the probability is that she was not the man's wife, for wives usually seek other means than public ones to reclaim husbands who go astray." It was explained when the group separated that this artial logician was a lawyer whose business it was to make black appear white and rice versa.

## GENERAL NOTES.

According to a native Indian paper, a curious According to a indulged in regularly in Bombay during the monsoon, certain shops being devoted to the purpose. This species of dissipation consists in betting that rain will or will or fall within a given time and is known as "rain-gambling."

There is a septuagenavian in Hartford whose

stardy frame, hard muscles and ruddy skin are so conpicuous that a stranger with betting proclivities would ump at a chance to give long odds that he is under fifty. The young old man attributes his preservation as it avoidance of alcohol and tobacca, but to a clear conscience, clight hours of sleep in the twenty-four, raw beefsteak chopped flue and coffee three times a day, his last cup being taken just before retiring.

The auction sale of old Capitol furniture at Albany on Wednesday attracted a throng of curious peo-ple, but contrary to expectation there was scarcely an pic, but contrary to expectation there was carreety as antiquary among them. The purchasers kept utility strictly in view, and nearly everything was knocked down at a low price. The Speaker's desk in the old Assembly Chamber, made of costly woods and elaborately carved, was introduced by the auctioneer in these words: "This has tenching associations; but its day has passed. It can, however, he used for an oyster counter, a fancy bar or a cock-pit." The desk was started at \$2 and sold bar or a cock-pit." The desk was started at \$2 and sold for \$4. Chairs eleaks, book-cases and wardrobes brought a few dollars spices; an ancient chair, iron-framed and leather-covered, which there is some reason to suppose that De WittClinton once occupied, was sold for \$1 50, and the massive bar over which the Court of Appeals formerly dispensed justice—was knocked down for a dollar.

On April 5, the day after Mr. Chester, in On April 5, the day after Mr. Chester, in the mane of Queen Victoria, took possession of alt that portion of New-Guinea and the adjacent talands lying between the 141st and the 155th meridians of east lon-gitude, an examination of native school children was held for his edification at Port Moreaby, which has be a one of the head stations of the London Missionary soone of the head stations of the London Missionary so-ciety for the last eight years. About 1,000 children are taught at the various stations, 650 of them in the Port Morceby district. Mr. Chester was amased at their general intelligence and especially at their knowledge of geography. The exercises closed with a scramble for pieces of tobacco waich the entition took home to their parents. The village of Port Morceby is built on piles in the sea, at the base of a small hill on the west side of the harbor, and contains 221 houses and a population of 800 souls. The natives resort tuither from long distances for trading purposes.

The dead and dying spruce trees of Arcostook The dead and dying sprice trees of Arsostock County are again attracting the attention of the people of Maine. This alarming destruction of valuable timber is to be investigated, upon the assumption that it is caused by some insect; but, as The Portland Argus remarks, no one has attempted to explain why borers or other focs to forests should investe only certain townships of a single county. The Argus is inclined to believe that the draining or deepening of stream shanness